

A New *Proterhinus* from the Waianae Mountains (Coleoptera: Aglycyderidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
Bernice P. Bishop Museum

(Presented at the meeting of December 7, 1939)

Although there have been 174 species and varieties of *Proterhinus* described from the Hawaiian Islands, many are yet undescribed, and new species are frequently found as more field work is done. The following new species is one of the most distinct of the genus, and it gives me much pleasure to dedicate it to Dr. R. C. L. Perkins in recognition of his extensive studies of the genus.

Proterhinus perkinsi, new species (fig. 1).

Derm basically testaceous to piceous, variable; elytra yellowish brown with numerous, variable, black spots most abundant in the caudal half on the dorsum and usually with the outer three intervals mostly black; antennae unicolorous, dark reddish throughout; squamules on the dorsum distinctly golden; setae mostly golden, but those on the elytra usually white.

Head closely, moderately coarsely punctate, the interstices of the punctures narrower than their diameters; densely set with coarse squamules on the interocular area and front, with a cluster of longer squamules near the inner hind edges of the eyes tending to be more erect, although strongly recurved; front broadly and conspicuously longitudinally caniculate; crown without a transverse ridge behind the eyes; eyes strongly protuberant, berry-like, projecting as much as five-sixths of their lengths from the sides of the head, the longitudinal length of their bases slightly longer (7:6) than their protuberant length, surrounded on their inner sides by a well defined groove; interocular area about three times as broad as an eye. *Rostrum* in the male, reticulate, punctate, squamulate, without any sulci or carinae, the ventral surface closely set with very long, fine hair, less than two-thirds as broad as long beyond the antennae (2:3.5); shiny in the female, with two or four longitudinal lines of shallow punctures, but without distinct sulci, about one and one half times as long as broad beyond the antennae, ventral surface with short setae only. *Antennae*, when bent backward, reaching to or behind the hind margin of the metathorax in both sexes; all of the segments clothed with long hairs, those on the anterior sides longest; the lengths and breadths of the segments as follows on the male holotype: (1, 1.7:0.8, measured from beneath, its club flattened dorsally and there punctate and densely squamulate) (2, 0.8:0.6, broadest at 0.5, the outer side more expanded than the posterior side) (3, 1.0:0.5) (4, 0.9) (5, 0.9) (6, 0.85) (7, 0.85) (8, 0.8:0.4) (9, 0.95:0.55 at 0.75) (10, 0.9:0.52 at 0.7) (11, 1.2:0.6 at 0.7, elliptical). *Prothorax* large, about as broad as long, in some slightly longer than broad (3.2:2.9), in others slightly broader than long (2.7:2.8), almost circular; the three dorsal impressions well defined, distinct from one another; densely and coarsely punctate throughout, the punctures separated by less than their diameters; densely clothed with squamules, without any distinct erect setae on the disk, and with no distinct condensed areas of squamules. *Elytra* broadest at about the middle and there only slightly broader than at the base, almost three-fourths as broad as long (4:2.8), one and three-fourths times as long as the prothorax (measured from the side), narrower than the prothorax at the humeri; humeri distinctly angulate, acute, projecting; the basal callosities distinct and accentuated by denser, longer squamules; with

a low elevation that runs from the humerus obliquely backward and toward the middle to about half the breadth of an elytron, then runs caudad but is fragmented after it turns caudad and is not continued into the caudal fourth, without any other distinct elevations; densely clothed with squamules which normally do not form distinct patches except on the elevations described and



FIG. 1.—*Proterhinus perkinsi* Zimmerman, new species; holotype. Photograph by W. Twigg-Smith.

on the basal callosities; with rather numerous, long, erect, slender, sharply pointed setae, most numerous on the sides and behind, least numerous on the disk, and with numerous scattered short erect setae; the punctures coarse, mostly not serially arranged, evidently coarser and denser on the sides. *Legs* with the fore femora extraordinarily large, especially in the male, bulbous in the male, fully one half as broad as the length of the femora plus the trochanter and clothed on the inner side with numerous long, fine hairs in

the male, three-eighths as broad as long in the female, with a shallow, but obvious subapical impression on the outer side in both sexes; fore tibiae strongly constricted and angulate on the inner side near the base in the male; second fore tarsal segment five-sevenths as long as broad on the male holotype, similarly shaped in both sexes, the third segment, exclusive of the claws, projecting beyond the second for a distance fully as great as the length of the second; the clubs of all the femora with squamules and erect setae, the tibiae with squamules and densely set with long erect setae. *Sternum* with the prosternum coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures separated by interstices narrower than their diameters, the punctures before the coxae larger than those behind the coxae, clothed with many extraordinarily long, erect, fine hairs in the male, with much shorter, sparser hairs in the female; mesosternum two-thirds as broad between the mesocoxae as the prosternum between the fore coxae; metasternum longitudinally convex in the middle, about as long as the longitudinal diameter of a metacoxa at its narrowest point between the mid and hind coxae, coarsely and densely punctate and densely set with hair, that of the male very long. *Venter* with the intercoxal process of the first ventrite as broad as the intercoxal process of the prosternum; the first ventrite as long or distinctly longer than the following three segments together; all ventrites with scattered squamules, or hairs, the first distinctly punctate, the following segments obscurely punctate. Length, excluding head and rostrum: 3.0-3.5 mm.; breadth: 1.25-1.5 mm.

Island of Oahu, Hawaii. Holotype male, allotype female, in Bishop Museum, and 12 paratypes reared by me from *Gouldia* in April 1938, two beaten by me from *Gouldia*, March 6, 1938, and one reared by me from *Gouldia* in March 1938, one collected by J. M. Valentine, March 9, 1938, and four taken from *Gouldia* by O. H. Swezey, July 4, 1938. All of the specimens were taken from the slopes of Mount Kaala above Haleauau Valley. Mr. Swezey's specimens bear the label "Haleauau," the others are labeled "Mt. Kaala."

The large prothorax and extraordinary development of the fore femora will enable this species to be easily recognized. It may be placed near *P. podagricus* Perkins, but it is distinct from that species.